

Diameter of body 37 to 50 times in the total length; tail a little longer than broad, ending in a spine. 22 scales round the body. Greyish olive above, whitish inferiorly.

Three specimens, the largest 410 millim. long, from Queensland, collected by Colonel Beddome.

Typhlops Blanfordii.

Typhlops Eschrichtii (non Schleg.), Blanf. Geol. and Zool. Abyss. p. 457.

Snout very prominent, depressed, rounded, with inferior nostrils. Rostral large, more than half the width of the head, extending to between the eyes, the portion visible from below nearly as long as broad; nasal semidivided, the cleft proceeding from the first labial; præocular present, much narrower than the nasal or the ocular, in contact with the second and third labials; eye distinct, below the suture between the præocular and the ocular; præfrontal much enlarged, supraoculars and parietals feebly enlarged; four upper labials. Diameter of body 40 times in the total length; tail broader than long, ending in a spine. 30 scales round the body. Olive-grey, basal half of each dorsal scale blackish; a narrow whitish stripe along the middle of the lower surface.

A single specimen, 320 millim. long, from Senafé, Abyssinia.

Typhlops affinis.

Under this name I propose to designate a small *Typhlops*, 170 millim. long, which has been regarded by Peters (Monatsb. Berl. Akad. 1867, p. 709) as the young of his *T. unguirostris*, with which it agrees in every respect except in having only 18 scales round the body (instead of 22 or 24) and a somewhat longer tail.

Queensland.

XLIX.—*Descriptions of two new Rhynchophorous Coleoptera from the Louisiade Archipelago.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

A SMALL series of Coleoptera from the Louisiade Archipelago has recently been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Basil Thomson. Among them is a new species of Mr. Pascoe's genus *Apiocalus* and a new *Rhinoscapa*. There is also a

species of *Rhinoscapha* which agrees admirably with Herr Kirsch's description of *R. viridula* except that in that species the interstices of the elytra are said to be flat, whereas in the specimen before me they are distinctly convex. This may be a mere individual variation.

Rhinoscapha Thomsoni.

Elongato-obovata, nigra, squamis glaucis parce tecta; rostro medio sulcato utrinque obtuse carinato; thorace rugoso, medio impresso; clytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis, granulis numerosis nigris nitidis sparsis, singulis elytris maculis duabus ante medium fasciaque pone medium flavis ornatis.

Long. 11 lin.

Hab. Aignan Island.

Black, sparingly clothed with fine, very pale bluish-grey scales. The rostrum has a broad median channel, with an impressed line in the middle. The antennæ are clothed with grey scales, with the apex of the joints of the funiculus black, beset with a few black hairs; the scape reaches to the middle of the eye; the second joint of the funiculus is a little longer than the first. The thorax is as long as broad, distinctly narrowed at the base, broadest in front of the middle, convex, transversely impressed in front, with a well-marked discoidal impression; covered with black shining granules, which are variable in size and shape and are sometimes confluent. The elytra are punctate-striate, the punctures small and not very close together; the interstices are only slightly convex about the middle, studded with very numerous, small, black, shining granules, with a few of a rather larger size round the yellow spot and bordering the yellow fascia; each clytron has a transversely ovate yellow spot at a short distance from the base and a little removed from the suture, and another below the shoulder; the transverse fascia (which does not reach the margin of the elytron) is a little dilated about the middle. The legs are clothed with grey scales and are studded with black shining granules; the tibiæ are beset with hairs, which are chiefly blackish on the outer and pale fulvous on the inner edge.

Apirocalus Thomsoni.

Fuscus, sat dense sordide cinereo-squamosus; antennis longis; thorace latitudine per paulo longiore, convexo, tuberculoso, antice et postice angustato, lateribus arcuatis; clytris latitudine per paulo brevioribus, striato-punctatis, ad basin thoracis basi haud

latioribus, ad latera expansis nigro-fimbriatis, ante apicem subito oblique angustatis, declivis, apice ipso obtuso.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$, lat. elytr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Aignan Island.

This species is near *A. Gestroi* (Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Genova, 1885, t. i. fig. 3), but has the thorax narrower and more narrowed behind, and the elytra are dilated before the middle, with the expanded margin fringed with long black hair. The rostrum is marked off from the forehead by a curved impressed line and has also a median impressed line. The antennæ are two thirds the length of the whole insect; the funiculus has seven elongate joints, gradually decreasing in length towards the club, which is also elongate. The thorax is nearly as much narrowed at the base as in front, covered with round depressed tubercles. The elytra at their base are not wider than the thorax, but at one quarter from the base the margin is expanded to rather more than twice the width of the base, then slightly narrowed posteriorly to one quarter from the apex, where it is turned in at a right angle; the dorsal surface is rather flat, slightly convex at the suture; the apical part is sloping down, obliquely narrowed. The femora are much thickened; the anterior coxæ are scarcely separated. The basal segment of the abdomen has a small velvety spot in the middle of the posterior margin. The elytra, legs, and underside are studded with short, stiff, pale setæ.

L.—*Monograph of Phyllothelys, a Genus of Mantodes peculiar to the Oriental Region.* By J. WOOD-MASON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Genus PHYLLOTHELYS, Wood-Mason.

Phyllothelys, Wood-Mason, Proc. As. Soc. Beng. 1876, p. 176; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1876, ser. 4, vol. xviii. p. 507; Proc. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. xviii; Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1884, vol. liii. pt. ii. p. 206, pl. xi., ♂ ♀.

Distribution. Indo-Chinese, Ceylonese and South Indian, and Malayan subregions of the Oriental Region.

1. *Phyllothelys Westwoodi*.

Phyllothelys Westwoodi, Wood-Mason, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. loc. cit. figs. 1, 1b, 2, 2b, 2c, and 2d, ♂ ♀.

♂ ♀. Protuberance of vertex trilobed.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. iv.

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